

## Notes on Chalcidoidea. III

### A new genus and species of *Lamprotatinae*

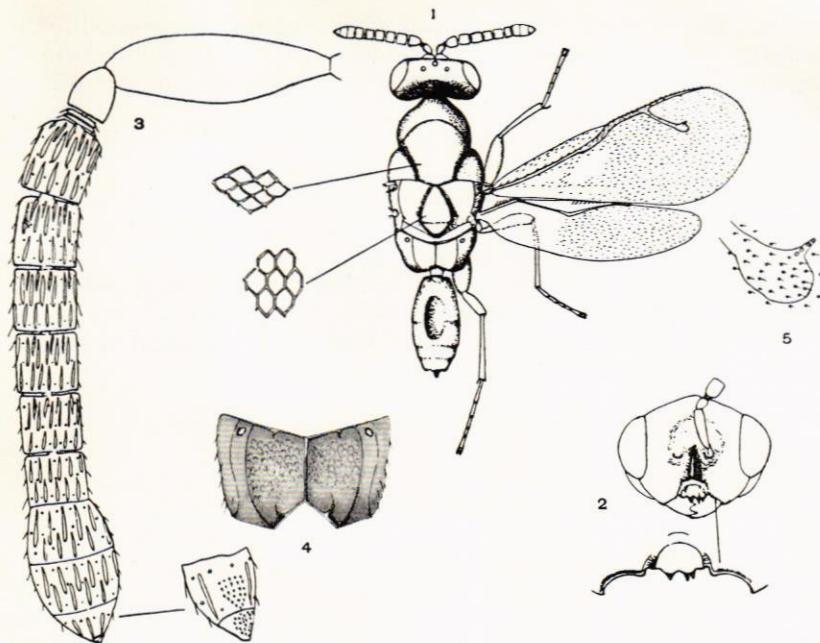
By  
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Studying *Diprion (Microdiprion) pallipes* Fall. Dr Karl Herman Forsslund has discovered a chalcid as hyperparasite on *Adelognathus tetricinctarius* Thunb. *A. tetricinctarius* Thunb. is an important parasite on *Diprion pallipes* Fall. An examination of the chalcid revealed it to be a new species not belonging to any of the *Lamprotatinae* genera reviewed by Delucchi (1955). At the present time, however, an introduction of a new genus is considered premature. A revision and re-description of the whole subfamily at a later date would constitute a more opportune occasion. The subfamily of *Lamprotatinae* shows a great variety particularly in northern Sweden where the author has observed many new species as well as new genera.

I am indebted to Dr M. W. R. de V. Graham for his information and advice.

#### *Telepsogina gen. n.*

Head large, broader than thorax. Antennae 11263 (fig. 3) inserted in the middle of face. Pedicellus very short, shorter than the first funicle segment. Anelli very thin, disc-like. Funicle segments with sensillae partly in three lines. Clava with the end of the terminal segment with an area of micropilosity (fig. 3). Anterior margin of clypeus (fig. 2) with two teeth to the right and one tooth to the left. Ocelli in an obtuse triangle. Eyes large. Length of genae shorter than half length of eyes. Pronotum large, not margined, as long as half length of mesoscutum. Prepectus is reticulate without an oblique carina. Notaulices complete and deep. Scutellum convex, conical posteriorly. Propodeum (fig. 4) large with a weak median carina. Petiolus short. Abdomen short, in lateral view triangular. Legs slender. Costal cell in the fore wings with hair, in the posterior wings glabrous. Speculum prebasale and postbasale closed below.



Figs. 1—5. 1. *Telepsogina adelognathi* sp.n.; 2. Head in front view; 3. Antennae; 4. Propodeum; 5. Stigma.

Type species: *T. adelognathi* sp. n.

***Telepsogina adelognathi* sp. n.**

Head with a weak ridge between base of clypeus and toruli, finely reticulate. Scape shorter than the distance from toruli to the median ocelli. Funicle segments as broad as long and large. Clava as long as the two last funicle segments at the end of the terminal segment with an area of micropilosity. Pronotum and mesoscutum reticulate, axillae with fine reticulation than mesoscutum. Scutellum very convex, conical posteriorly. Metascutellum broad. Propodeum (fig. 4) as long as scutellum, weakly squamose punctated — nearly smooth. Spiracles oval, separated by their own length from hind margin of metanotum. Petiole as long as broad, smooth. Abdomen in lateral view triangular and as long as half thorax. Forewings (fig. 1) with marginal vein little longer than stigmal (fig. 5) but shorter than postmarginal.

Dark blue-green. Antennae dark brown. Legs yellow brown with prefemur dark blue-green, yellowbrown distally. Tibia dark

brown. The mediolegs with femur dark blue-green, yellowbrown distally, tibia darkened in the middle, tarsus pale yellow, claw-segment dark brown. Posterior legs have the same colour. Wings hyalina, veins brown.

Length 3,2 mm.

Male unknown.

Holotype: Bred from cocoons of *Adelognathus tetricinctorius* Thunb. Dalarna, Älvdalens, Mossiberg, leg. K. H. Forsslund. The cocoons collected 29/8 bred 8/9 1956.

*Telepsogina* is near related to *Thektogaster* Del. from which it differs in having prepectus without an oblique carina and only a small area of micropilosity at the end of the terminal segment; abdomen has an other form.